

New-York Daily Tribune

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1862.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE TRIBUNE," New-York.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

—We have, by telegraph, a few unimportant items about affairs on the Upper Potomac. The latest accurate and comprehensive intelligence will be found in the letters of our special correspondents, who have, on several occasions recently, been the first to inform the President and Secretary of War of important transactions. In addition to these letters, we give a great many names of wounded not before made public. Of these names of killed and wounded we have many more than we can possibly make room for this morning. They will be printed with all speed.

—Loyal San Francisco is too far off to participate to any considerable extent in the active movements of the war, but her staunch Union sentiment comes to us, nevertheless, in the tangible shape of one hundred thousand dollars as a free contribution for sick and wounded soldiers. The President of the Sanitary Commission yesterday received notice by telegraph that this magnificent sum had been transmitted by steamer. See the eloquent correspondence printed in another column.

—Shepherdsville advises say that Col. Granger's command, at that place, was attacked on the 21st by Rebel cavalry, who intended to burn the bridge. Granger repulsed them, killing five and taking 25 prisoners. On the 20th, Lieut.-Col. Wood, with 450 Union cavalry attacked and, after a most desperate encounter, routed from Owensboro, 800 Rebels under Col. Martin, who lost 28 killed and 25 wounded. Our loss was three killed and eight wounded.

—We have a dispatch from Salt Lake of yesterday saying that a party of fifteen persons, bound for the East, were recently attacked by the Snake Indians at the City of Rocks. They fought the Indians for twenty miles, losing six killed and two wounded, and all their outfit. Reports of Indian depredations northward are coming in daily, and much trouble is expected to ensue.

—Louisville, Ky., is in momentary danger of attack from the Rebel army under Gen. Bragg. Dispatches dated yesterday state that Bragg had evaded Buell, and was several hours ahead of him, marching on the city. Gen. Nelson was making preparations for defense, and had directed the women and children to be prepared to leave without delay.

—Missouri, Arkansas, and the bordering Indian Territory will hereafter constitute the Department of the Missouri, and will be commanded by Major-Gen. S. R. Curtis, headquarters at St. Louis. Alton, Ill., is attached to the Department of the Missouri. Western Virginia is attached to the Department of the Ohio, headquarters at Cincinnati.

—Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania is sending home the State Militia raised to repel the threatened Rebel invasion. Some of them are said to be greatly disappointed at going back without having a chance to meet the enemy.

—Gen. Grant corrects the first report of losses in the battle at Inka, Miss., between our forces under Gen. Rosecrans and the Rebels under Price. The Rebels left 261 dead on the field, while our loss is less than 100.

—All the private and non-commissioned officers just released from the prisons of Richmond have been exchanged. The commissioned officers will await an exchange.

—Further reconnaissances on the other side of the river in front of Washington continue to demonstrate that there is no considerable force of Rebels this side of the Bull Run Mountains.

—Trustworthy advices from Cave City say that a portion of Gen. Buell's forces attacked and repulsed Gen. Bragg's rear guard from Horse Cave on Thursday evening.

—We hear from Memphis that Gen. Villipigue's forces are reported to be stationed 12 miles from Memphis, in the vicinity of Hernando. They army of Gen. Breckinridge is at Holly Springs.

—Things are getting lively in Kentucky. Newcastle was captured and burned a few days ago, the Home Guard defenders surrendering without a fight.

GENERAL NEWS.

—By the arrival of the Nova-Scotian off Cape Race on Wednesday evening, we have European dates to Sept. 12, two days later than those received by the Boreas. The news is not important. The reports about the health of Garibaldi continue to be conflicting. According to one report his wounds are of a serious character. Gen. Bozio, a friend of Garibaldi, yet an opponent of the late expedition, severely rebukes Rattazzi's conduct toward Garibaldi as destitute of humanity. The English press was commencing upon the American news brought by the Anglo-Saxon, and regarded matters, as then represented, as a drawn battle. In Whitehall snail-pox was making progress among the sheep. A French steamer, with troops on board, was lost off Gibraltar, but no lives were lost.

—The Postmaster-General has ordered the continuance of the Pacific Mail on the Overland Route, there being no danger to be apprehended from the Indians. The mail now passes daily through Denver, and many passengers travel the route.

—On the second page of this morning's edition we present our special correspondent's account of the attack on Manassas, Tenn.

—An abstract of the message of Gov. Ramsey of Minnesota is printed on the third page of this morning's edition.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

The Stock market opened steady, but as the call progressed extraordinary strength was evinced. Government bonds were firm, with no change from Saturday. Demand Notes went up 1/2 cent, with 11 1/4 bid. State Securities were strong and in demand also, at the previous quotations. Gold, with speculative buying, improved a fraction—117 1/2 bid. Pacific Mail was 1/2 cent better—113 1/4 bid. Between the Boards the market was very firm, with considerable disposition to buy shares. At the Second Board there was an active bidness in Gold and the prominent Shares, and although the upward tendency was somewhat checked by the sales of parties who were realizing the profits of the recent rise, yet after these stocks were placed, the upward movement again commenced. Of Gold, \$100,000 were sold at 117 1/2 bid. Governments were firm. After the Second Board the business in the street was large, and higher prices were established, with an upward tendency at the close. The market is steady for Foreign Bills, without much activity. Sterling is 12 1/2 bid. France, 4 1/2 bid. The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts, \$709,815 02—for Customs, \$84,029; Payments, \$3,751,517 06; Balance, \$4,288,165 37. The money market shows increasing ease, and some loans have been made by the Government to favor borrowers at 3 1/2 per cent. The interest rates, however, are still 4 1/2 per cent, but the transactions being at 4 1/2 per cent. The market for Custom Receipts has been very active and buoyant, and the quo-

tations steadily advanced from 11 1/4 to 11 1/2. At the close, 11 1/2 was bid. One-Year Certificates have also been in good demand and firm, with sales at the close at 99 1/2. The 7-30s do not show much change, but are well sustained, with large transactions at 104 1/4 to 104 1/2. Freight freights, under more liberal offerings, The market for Western and State Flour is very firm, the demand good for all grades, but the absence of a good assortment of sound shipping brands restricts the inquiry for export; inside brands are firmer and in good request at the close. Rye Flour is in fair demand and is firm. Corn meal is dull, but steady. Wheat is in 1/2 bushel lower, influenced by liberal receipts and increased firmness in freights. The demand is fair at the concession, and is mainly for export but fair for milling. The sales include 278,100 bush. Corn is firmer. Sound is very scarce and is wanted. There are about 2,000 head less of bullocks in market for this week than last, but owing to the great over-supply last week, there is no advance upon price, except for a few of the best heaves, such as well as 8 1/2 c. 1/2. Sheep and Lambs sell a little better, and Hogs about the same.

Sixty days ago to-day the President of the United States issued a Proclamation whereby, in accordance with the act of Congress, he confiscated the property of all persons who, at the end of the sixty days, should still continue in rebellion against the Government.

Yesterday, the 22nd of September, 1862, the President issued another Proclamation whereby it is provided:

I. That on the first day of January next all persons held as slaves within any State, or designated part of a State, whose people shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be THENCEFORWARD AND FOREVER FREE.

II. The Executive Government of the United States, including its military and naval authorities, shall, after that date, recognize and MAINTAIN the freedom of such persons, and shall do nothing to repress any efforts of their own to secure and maintain it.

III. On the first day of January next, the President will designate by proclamation what States or parts of States shall then be in rebellion, and to whose oppressed people this great boon of Freedom shall be extended and guaranteed on the faith and by the power of the United States. But the President provides that any State represented in good faith in Congress on the first of January, by members duly chosen by a majority of the qualified voters, shall be deemed, "in the absence of strong countervailing testimony," as not having been in rebellion against the United States; and he proposes at the next meeting of Congress to urge upon that body to tender to all States not then in rebellion pecuniary aid, should they have already adopted or propose to adopt the abolition of Slavery; and he still proposes to all persons of African descent voluntary colonization.

The President, moreover, calls attention to the acts of Congress of March 13, 1862, and July 17, 1862, and enjoins upon all persons in the military and naval service to observe, obey and enforce them.

By the first of these acts all such persons are prohibited, on pain of being dismissed from the service, from employing any force under their command to return fugitive slaves to their masters.

By the second of these acts all slaves of rebels escaping to the lines of the army of the United States; all slaves captured from such rebels, or deserted by them; and all slaves within places occupied by forces of the United States, shall be FREE. And no slave escaping into any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia shall be returned to slavery, unless his alleged owner shall make oath, not only to the ownership, but that he had not been in arms against the United States in the present Rebellion; and no person in the military or naval service shall assume to decide the validity of such a claim, on pain of dismissal from the service.

Such in brief are the provisions of the Proclamation which we give below. It is the beginning of the end of the rebellion; the beginning of the new life of the nation.

GOD BLESS ABRAHAM LINCOLN!

A PROCLAMATION

By the President of the United States.

I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, do hereby PROCLAIM and DECLARE that hereafter, whosoever the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the Constitutional relation between the United States and the people thereof, in which States that relation is, or may be, suspended or disturbed; that it is my purpose upon the next meeting of Congress, to again recommend the adoption of a practical measure tendering pecuniary aid to the free acceptance or rejection of all the Slave States so called, the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have voluntarily adopted or thereafter may voluntarily adopt the immediate or gradual abolition of Slavery within their respective limits; and that the effort to colonize persons of African descent with their consent upon this continent or elsewhere with the previously obtained consent of the Governments existing there, will be continued; that on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be thenceforward and forever free, and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom; that the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof respectively shall then be in rebellion against the United States, and the fact that any State, or the people thereof shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at

elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof have not been in rebellion against the United States.

That attention is hereby called to an act of Congress entitled "An act to make an additional article of war," approved March 13, 1862, and which act is in the words and figures following:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war, for the government of the army of the United States, and shall be observed and observed as such:

Article. All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor, who may have escaped from any persons to whom such labor is claimed to be due, and any officer who shall be found guilty by a court-martial of violating this article shall be dismissed from the service.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Also, to the ninth and tenth sections of an act entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of Rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862, and which sections are in the words and figures following:

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army; and all slaves captured from such persons or deserted by them and coming under the control of the Government of the United States; and all slaves of such persons found on or being within any place occupied by Rebel forces and afterward occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captures of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude and not again held as slaves.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That no slave escaping into any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, from any of the States shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime or some offense against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due, is his lawful owner, and has not been in arms against the United States in the present Rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto; and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretense whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service.

And I do hereby enjoin upon and order all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States to observe, obey, and enforce, within their respective spheres of service, the act and sections above recited.

And the Executive will in due time recommend that all citizens of the United States who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the Rebellion, shall (upon the restoration of the constitutional relation between the United States and their respective States and people, if the relation shall have been suspended or disturbed) be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

A gentleman of this city has shown me a letter from his son, a member of the 4th N. Y. Cavalry, dated at Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio. He, with about 1,500 others, mostly from this State and Pennsylvania, were taken prisoners at the late battle of Bull Run, paroled, and then sent to Ohio. There may be some good reason why paroled men from this State and Pennsylvania should be sent into camp in a Western State, though we fail to see it, if they are eventually to be sent to their homes either at their own expense or at the expense of the Government. But there certainly can be no good reason why sufficient preparation should not be made for their reception, or for their good treatment when there. "I cannot sit up," says the writer of the letter before us, "over ten minutes at a time, and when I lapped at the Hospital, although furnished with medicine, &c., was refused admission on the ground that there were more there than they could attend to, and I am therefore again compelled to sleep without shelter, blanket, or shirt, in the open air, until I am now just fit to die and no more." Surely such a state of things as this ought not to be; either these men should not have been sent to Columbus, or, if that was necessary, fitting preparations should have been made to receive those thus worn out in the service. Can the Government do nothing to remedy the abuses and inadequate condition of Military Hospitals, complaints of which come to us from all quarters?

The Governors of several of the New-England States were in town yesterday, on their way to Altoona, Pa. It is understood that a conference of all the Governors of the loyal States is about to be held at that place, at the suggestion of Gov. Pierpont of Virginia, Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania, and one other Governor whose name we have not heard, the object of the meeting being to consult upon the present condition of affairs, and especially to concert measures whereby prompt assistance can be rendered to the Government in case of any possible emergency. The Governors were all summoned by telegraph, and all, we learn, immediately responded to the call. The movement is timely, and can hardly fail to have important results.

Dr. Mackay, the New-York correspondent of The London Times, says of the President of the United States that he writes English "that passes muster in America, but that would not be tolerated in a British School for young gentlemen." One hardly knows whether most to admire the insolence and the assumption of such a statement, or the self-sacrificing spirit of an Englishman who consents to live among such barbarians.

Call for a Convention of the People in Massachusetts.

Boston, Monday, Sept. 22, 1862.

A call signed by some seventeen hundred of the first citizens of this State for a People's Convention to be held at Faneuil Hall, October 7, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers, is issued to-day.

FROM WASHINGTON.

RECONNOISSANCE BEYOND CHANTILLY.

Capture of Prisoners and Accouterments.

Investigation of Recent Surrender.

ARRIVAL OF MORE OF OUR WOUNDED.

Stores Sent for the Relief of the Wounded

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 22, 1862.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.

The admirable letter of your special correspondent, descriptive of the battle of Antietam, continues to be a topic of great interest in all circles here. Several of the foreign ministers forwarded copies of it to their Governments as containing a graphic, comprehensive and accurate account of the great struggle.

RECONNOISSANCE BEYOND CHANTILLY.

A reconnoitering party, under command of Major J. M. Deems, of the 1st Maryland Cavalry, who is on Gen. Sigel's staff, and comprising two companies of the 9th New-York Cavalry, was pushed beyond Chantilly yesterday. Thirty-nine stragglers were taken prisoners and paroled. No pickets of the enemy were to be seen. A quantity of Rebel knapsacks and camp equipment, and a large silk Rebel flag, which bore evidence of having seen service and of having belonged to the Beauregard Rifles, were also captured.

GEN. HOOKER'S WOUND.

Gen. Hooker's wounds have been followed by none of the unfavorable results which were apprehended. He is improving rapidly, and will go to New-York in the course of this week.

ARRIVAL OF MORE OF OUR WOUNDED.

Twelve hundred of our wounded from the battle-field of the Antietam, arrived here by rail from Frederick today. There are now fully 2,000 in the city. The Capitol and the new hospitals being crowded, room will be made for at least 2,000 more.

RELIEF FOR THE WOUNDED.

Yesterday, 100 wagon loads of sanitary stores and provisions were sent to Frederick for the relief of the wounded. Among them were 1,000 bedsteads, 2,000 pillows, 3,000 bed sacks, 4,000 pillow cases, 2,400 tin plates, 2,000 cups, 4,800 knives and forks, 2,500 cans of concentrated milk and coffee, half a ton of farina, 200 pounds of chloroform, quinine, laudanum, and immense quantities of other medical stores.

THE AMBULANCE SYSTEM.

The frightful chaos to which the present system of ambulances is subject have been exposed in the recent report of Dr. Coolidge, comprising the results of his observations on the battle-field of Manassas and in other official papers.

REBELS EXCHANGED.

The prisoners of war, 5,100 in number, except commissioned officers, 63 in number, who were delivered to Lieut.-Col. Ludlow, A. D. C. to Major-Gen. Dix at Aiken's Landing, James River, Va., on the 14th and 15th inst., are declared, to be exchanged.

THE CASE OF CAPT. HOUCKE.

Satisfactory evidences having been submitted that Capt. Sol. J. Houcke, 71st Ohio Volunteers, did not advise the surrender of Clarksville, Tennessee, and that he signed the card justifying the surrender under a misapprehension of its contents, the President directs that so much of General Order No. 20, as cautions him, be revoked.

DISMISSED FROM THE SERVICE.

Additional Paymaster James Mann is dismissed the service by direction of the President, for absence without leave and neglect of duty.

CHASE OF SMUGGLERS AND CAPTURE OF THEIR GOODS.

On Friday night as the U. S. steamer Satellite was watching for smugglers near Cadler's Creek, Va., a boat was discovered attempting to cross below. A boat commanded by Acting-Master C. P. Hovey, put off in pursuit. On approaching the smugglers, Acting-Master challenged twice, and, on receiving no satisfactory response fired a musket over them.

Two shots from the challenged boat were followed by a round from the pursuers, but the smugglers were too far in advance, and succeeded in making the cover of the woods, pushing up the creek in the darkness and making a landing on the Virginia shore. At dawn on Saturday, Acting Master Hovey, with two of his men, went on shore to a house near the landing, where they were unable to get any intelligence about the smugglers from the family.

A negro found in a neighboring house, however, told where the boat laid and where the booty was secreted. Going to the mill indicated, they found a large quantity of goods on route to Richmond—among them a large box of Yankee notions, ten boxes of shoes, three cases of boots, and several cases of dry goods.

The man whom the negro pointed out as the owner gave his name as J. R. Sedgwick. He affirmed that he had nothing to do with the shooting which he had heard, but added that on account of the pressure of important business he was willing to give the boats crew a thousand dollars if they would release him.

The negro said that smuggling had been carried on in that vicinity to a very great extent all Summer. The goods were of course brought on, and Sedgwick is now in the Old Capitol Prison.

THE WOUNDED ON AND NEAR THE BATTLE-FIELD.

A letter written this morning has just been received here from a surgeon still on the field of battle, who went out in charge of the first train of hospital supplies. He writes that he and those with him, agents of the Sanitary Commission, have given attention to at least 5,000 Union wounded.

They were mostly clustered about barns and stables, or under trees upon the field. There was plenty of clean straw for them to lie upon, and sufficient medical and surgical attendance; but a great want of medicines, especially, and provisions of all kinds.

The writer says that every available place of shelter was occupied by the sufferers, the hospital ground extending over a space not less than thirty miles in circumference. There is not a barn, farmhouse, store, church, or school-house between Boonsborough, Sharpsburg, and Snowtown, that is not gorged with the wounded, Rebel and Union.

Even the green crabs, in many cases the cow stables, and, in one instance, the manger, were filled. Several thousands lie in the open air upon straw. On Saturday the medical headquarters were moved to Sharpsburg. Great dissatisfaction was said to be expressed at the long delay of the stores sent forward by the Medical Bureau which did not arrive.

For two days after the immense amount of supplies sent by the Sanitary Commission had been received, the delay was caused by a neglect to furnish independent transportation.

CASUALTIES IN THE THIRTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

The following is a list of the casualties of Company K, 35th Massachusetts. The 35th is a new and green regiment, but fought with great bravery as a forlorn hope during Burnside's contest on the left. Its numbers were fearfully diminished, but it held the ground with rare persistency to the end. Its Colonel, Wild, lost his right arm, and is now at Middletown, near the field.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Escape of Gen. Bragg from Gen. Buell.

EXPECTED ATTACK ON LOUISVILLE

Preparations for a Determined Defense.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN ORDERED TO LEAVE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Sept. 22, 1862.

Gen. Bragg's forces have escaped from those of Gen. Buell, and are several hours ahead, marching rapidly upon Louisville.

Major-Gen. Nelson is making arrangements to defend the city to the last. He has just issued the following order:

"The women and children of this city will prepare to leave without delay.

"Jefferson Ferry is to be used exclusively for military purposes.

"Persons on foot may proceed as usual."

"The city is in a blaze of excitement in consequence of the approach of the Rebel force."

Most of the stores are closed.

The citizens apprehend that an attack will be made within 48 hours.

Gov. Robinson has issued a proclamation calling the citizens to take up arms under Gen. Nelson for the defense of the city.

Mayor Delph has ordered all business houses to be closed.

Gen. Nelson has issued a patriotic and stirring address to his soldiers, to give a bloody welcome to the Rebel hordes now invading Kentucky.

The report of the burning of Newcastle was incorrect, and even the surrender of Morris is now discredited in military circles.

Humphrey Marshall, with 12,000 men and 42 pieces of artillery, was expected to reach Paris yesterday morning, it is supposed intending to join Kirby Smith's force at Lexington.

There has been a great exodus of women and children from Louisville, but the excitement has somewhat subsided.

Military operations are very extensive and actively progressing.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 21, 1862.

A dispatch from Lagrange, to-day, says that George Jesse, with 200 Rebel cavalry, attacked, at New Castle, 125 of the Home Guard Cavalry, under Robert Morris. The latter, without firing a gun, surrendered his men, horses, and 300 stand of arms. The report is considered doubtful.

Another dispatch has just reached here, saying that the Rebels subsequently burned New Castle.

Shepherdsville advises say that Col. Granger's command, at that place, was attacked to-day, by Rebel cavalry, who intended to burn the bridge. Granger repulsed them, killing 5, and taking 25 prisoners.

Six hundred guerrillas attacked Owensboro' on the 19th inst., in two bands. Col. Netter, commanding the Union force, attacked one of the bands, and was slain. Five of our men were wounded. The Rebels lost five killed. At noon, we shelled the Rebels, killing three, when they retreated.

On the 20th inst., Lieut.-Col. Wood, with 450 Union cavalry attacked, and after a most desperate encounter, routed from Owensboro' 800 Rebels under Col. Martin, who lost 28 killed and 25 wounded. Our loss was three killed and eight wounded. We captured their army stores and seven prisoners.

Trustworthy advices from Cave City say that a portion of Gen. Buell's forces attacked and repulsed Gen. Bragg's rear-guard from Horse Cave on Thursday evening, when Gen. Bragg is reported to have moved the main body of his army across the river southward from Manassasville. No further particulars are received.

A Cavalry Engagement—The Rebels Driven by Indians.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 22, 1862.

The main body of Bragg's army was reported to be at Hodgenville, Laine Co., this morning, en route for Bardonia. It is supposed he reached Bardonia this evening.

Ninety-five of the Indiana cavalry, under Capt. Sumner, attacked about the same number of Forrest's Rebel cavalry, yesterday morning, a mile from Lebanon Junction, and drove them a short distance. The Rebels were reinforced by twice their number, but our troops still pursued them, driving them into Boston, killing five, wounding 17 and capturing 32. We lost eleven prisoners and two wounded.

The Indian Troubles in Utah.

SALT LAKE, Monday, Sept. 22, 1862.

Charles McBride, from Virginia City, arrived here yesterday—says of a party of fifteen bound for the States. He says: "The party were attacked by the Snake Indians at the City of Rocks, on the Humboldt route, 150 miles north. They fought the Indians for twenty miles, losing six killed and two wounded, and all of their outfit. John Comer, John Sharpe, Benjamin White, James Shaw, William Davis and Mr. Goodman, were killed. John Foster and Samuel Kelly had their arms broken."

Reports of Indian depredations northward are coming in daily, and much trouble is expected to ensue.

The Republican Union State Convention.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Monday Evening, Sept. 22, 1862.

Though the Republican Union State Convention does not organize till day after to-morrow, the interest attached to its conclusions has already collected here a considerable number of delegates and prominent politicians. There is certainly to be a large and rapid increase to-morrow.

It is understood that Gov. Morgan will decline to be presented for a third term. If the Convention should unanimously insist on his standing, he probably would not refuse, but after having been unanimously renominated, and re-elected by 60,000 majority, he naturally objects to competing for a renomination.

An earnest effort will be made, under powerful auspices, to carry over the delegates elected as friends to Gov. Morgan to the support of Gen. Dix. There is no doubt that those of Gen. Wadsworth and Dix will be the leading names before the Convention, though the friends of Mr. Fenton hope that he will be the second choice of whichever party may prove the weaker, and be nominated as Mr. Harris for United States Senator. The best feeling universally prevails. The friends of Gen. Wadsworth will, in case of his nomination, ask the Union Democrats in the Convention to present a candidate for Lieut.-Governor.

U. S. G.

George Francis Train.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Sept. 22, 1862.

George Francis Train received an ovation from the Philadelphia public this evening, at the Academy of Music, equal to that bestowed on Parson Brownlow, and other champions of American institutions, who have preceded him. The house was crowded to excess. Mr. Train was introduced by Cassius M. Clay, and made a characteristic speech on "The Rotten Institutions of England." A number of civil and military dignitaries occupied the platform. His remarks were frequently greeted with applause.

PART OF OUR LOSS IN THE GREAT BATTLES

THE CASUALTIES IN GEN. SUMNER'S CORPS.

Official Reports of the Different Divisions.

The Road Open to Harper's Ferry.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, Monday Evening, Sept. 22, 1862.